

The Times-Dispatch

DAILY—WEEKLY—SUNDAY.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1910.

THE ROIT OF ROOSEVELT.

"Remember, I said frazzle." That is what the Colonel said at Saratoga. It was the voice of prophecy that was fulfilled yesterday, glory be! We do not know at this writing exactly what all the figures will be; but we know enough to say as Martin W. Littleton, the sterling Democrat who has been elected to Congress from the Oyster Bay District, said in the closing speech of his very remarkable campaign, that "we shall be brave without boast, religious without cant, honest without excitement, benevolent without bluster, strong without threats and serious without hysteria." There is abundant occasion for rejoicing at the result of yesterday's elections; but we must not misinterpret their meaning. The Democrats have won tremendous victories, but not without the powerful help of thousands of voters who have not been, and are not now, identified with that party. In New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio they would have been defeated but for the Republican and Independent voters who were allied with them in their fight for the preservation of our institutions and for well-ordered government; for rest from the mischief-making of demagogues; for the security of our industrial activities; for law and order.

At this writing the returns are incomplete, but there are some certainties and some probabilities that may be noted: The Democrats have elected Governors in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio. What the political complexion of the Legislatures in these States will be only the official count can determine; but the indications are that New York will gain two Democratic Senators, and there is not the least doubt that the Democrats will control the next House of Representatives. It looks as if Beveridge has been beaten in Indiana, and that John W. Kern, Democrat, will take his place in the Senate. There is also a chance of sending Democrats to the Senate from New Jersey and Connecticut, and it would be most gratifying if it should turn out that Massachusetts shall also send a Democrat to Washington to take Cabot Lodge's seat in the Senate.

In Virginia it looks as if ten Democratic Congressmen have been elected, the only district the least in question at midnight last night being the Ninth District, with Stuart leading and the chances in his favor.

The constitutional amendments appear to have been defeated.

In Tennessee it looks as if Hooper, the Fusion-Republican candidate for Governor, had been elected; but here also the official count will be required to determine the result. The Democrats have made substantial gains in the Congress elections in all the States except where they have always controlled the elections, and there does not appear to be any serious break in the lines anywhere, while in all the States the party has been resurrected into a militant Democracy once more.

The really significant victories gained by the Democrats yesterday were in the States of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Ohio, and there is glory enough in these triumphs to go around and to make the country take courage, now that the horse and his rider have been thrown into the sea.

How did it happen? The chief cause of the overthrow of the Republican party was Roosevelt. Except in the Western States, wherever he spoke he killed his party. The fight in New York was against Roosevelt, and Roosevelt was buried under an avalanche of more than fifty thousand plurality, as far as the count had gone up to the hour of going to press.

Roosevelt spoke in Massachusetts, and Massachusetts went Democratic. Roosevelt spoke in Ohio, and Ohio went Democratic. Roosevelt slandered the Democratic candidate for Governor in Connecticut, and the people elected him. Roosevelt supported Lewis, in New Jersey, and Wilson was elected. Roosevelt shattered the heavens with his appeals for Beveridge, and Beveridge is defeated. All that Roosevelt has left of the magnificent army with which he went forth to battle at Osawatimie against the Constitution and the people is a small remnant of his army.

It is almost too good to believe; but it is true, thank God!

WHY NOT SHOOT IT OUT?

When the Colonel heard about Mr. Dix's speech in New York, in which the Democratic candidate called him all sorts of things, he flashed back from his Pullman car a message that Dix had waited until he got well out of the State before branding certain of his assertions as falsehoods.

Up to this writing, however, it appears that Mr. Dix has not taken back anything he said, and as both he and the Colonel are now in New York State, there is no reason why the Colonel should not test Mr. Dix's courage if he have a mind to. After yesterday's work in New York State, the Colonel will probably need some sort of extraordinary excitement to keep him in condition, and we would suggest that he shoot it out with Dix. Of course, if he should kill Dix, that would not settle the issue of veracity raised by Dix, but at least it would keep Dix quiet and make other men—such men as George Harvey, for example—a little more careful about charging "The Gift of God" with the sin of prevarication.

PROHIBITION THAT HAS PROHIBITED.

The Omaha News has been making an investigation of the prohibition situation in Kansas, and has given some very interesting statistics touching the success of the policy in that State. During the last year, in 48 of the 105 counties in Kansas, with a population of 459,274, not a single person was sent to the State penitentiary; in 57 of the 105 counties there is not one pauper; in 87 of the counties, not a single insane patient was sent to any institution for treatment. The death rate in Kansas is said to be the lowest in the world—7.5 per one thousand population. In Kansas the bank deposits have increased from \$70,000,000 to \$150,000,000, and all this has happened, we are told, under ten years of prohibition.

The Omaha News says: "Prohibition has been a success in Kansas, because that State has elected officials who enforce the law." This is the most encouraging statement that has yet been made as to the effectiveness of prohibition; but it seems to us that the Omaha paper misjudges the situation somewhat when it attributes the success of prohibition in Kansas to the manner in which the public officers have discharged their duties. Something more than this is needed; and most of all a public sentiment behind it to make the law effective.

THE HOME OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Jefferson M. Levy, according to a statement printed in the New York American, has completely restored Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, near Charlottesville. It is called "the most perfect piece of Colonial architecture in America, and the interior decorations and furnishings have been so thorough and accurate that William Jennings Bryan sought to make its perfection a national possession." This would, indeed, be a fine disposition to make of this great shrine of Constitutional Liberty in America, but an even better disposition of the property would be its gift to the University of Virginia by its present proprietor, Mr. Levy. A man of large means, of patriotic instincts, of strong faith in the principles for which Thomas Jefferson wrought, it would seem to us that Mr. Levy would welcome the opportunity of making so notable a benefaction as this to the cause of education and the preservation of this historic place. Thus would he identify himself forever with the Sage of Monticello.

CITY ENTERTAINMENT EXPENDITURES.

The recent attack made by Councilmen on the expenditures voted by the City Council for the entertainment of the Virginia Educational Conference as a specific appropriation, and upon the policy of voting the city's funds for such purposes, was wholly unjustifiable. The experience of the city in its phenomenal growth does not afford any reason for believing that such outlays in the past have served to do anything other than increase the growth of the city and "promote the general welfare of the inhabitants of the city," to quote the clause in the charter of Richmond which is cited in behalf of such expenditures.

The points made in the debate on Monday night by Councilmen Pollard and Blake were well taken. The amount which Richmond has spent in advertising itself is much less than a large grocery or department store would spend annually in advertising. The holding of conventions here has brought great practical benefits to the city, which can be measured and designated. There can be no question as to that.

Working together, the Chamber of Commerce and the city have brought many great conventions here, and the advertising which these gatherings have given to the city is tremendous. Each member of these conventions has returned home to sing the praises and narrate the advantages of Richmond as a city, and, therefore, has advertised this city to many people whom a printed advertisement would not interest, and, in many cases, would not reach. Every member of a convention which meets here is a human advertising agency for this city.

The large cities of the United States all realize this, but only a few of them have facilities adequate to the proper handling of a convention. Detroit, for instance, has spent tens of thousands of dollars in providing convention facilities and in attracting conventions to meet within its gates. Students of municipal growth admit it as an undisputed fact that a convention is the very best and largest form of city advertising. Richmond has unusual con-

vention facilities, and has made the most of them.

This policy of advertising by conventions and in expending money to entertain them is a progressive method of city-planning. It is a sound policy, and only extreme financial distress can justify the discontinuance of such a policy. The City Council is to be commended for what it has done in this direction in the past and for what it sees it to do in the future. Its action Monday night in voting the appropriation required for the Virginia Educational Conference was wise and will bring in practical returns to the city fully justifying such action.

A VEILY SOLD COUNTRY.

The country appears to be in fairly good condition, notwithstanding the many prophecies of evil we have been hearing about from the financial centers and the politicians the last two or three months. The bureau of statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor has made up the export figures for the month of September, which indicate that the exports and manufactures will amount to more than \$200,000,000 this year, thus surpassing the export business of any previous year in the history of this country.

During the month of September, exports of American manufactures aggregated in value \$70,000,000, and for the nine months ending with September the enormous value of \$613,000,000, or an average of \$68,000,000 the month was reached in this branch of our business alone. There was a falling off during the same period of something like \$15,000,000 in the export of food stuff from the United States in a crude condition, and there was also a falling off during the same period of foodstuffs, partly or wholly manufactured, of about \$25,000,000.

On the import side of our trade, there were marked improvements during the nine months' period ending with September in manufactured materials and finished manufactures. The total volume of imports, aggregated during the nine months' period for 1910, \$1,172,387,363, as compared with an aggregate of \$1,068,594,356 the preceding year. The value of the total domestic exports and of foreign merchandise exported aggregated this year \$1,122,914,408 as compared with \$1,161,924,010 the preceding year.

These are tremendously large figures that cannot be taken in by the average man who counts his operations in tens and hundreds, but they show conclusively that the industrial and commercial affairs of this country rest upon a most substantial basis. If we had less interference on the part of the Government with the industries of the people; if business could be relieved from the constant threat of politics; if many of the matters now regarded as inviting subjects for partisan and sectional legislation were allowed to adjust themselves to the ordinary rule of trade and commerce, there is no doubt that the country would immediately enter upon an unexampled period of prosperity.

POOR RULE THAT WON'T WORK BOTH WAYS.

Clinch Heyward, former Governor of South Carolina and one of the best men in that State, went back to his rice plantation on the Combahee River (pronounced Cumbee), after he had served his State as Governor for two terms, and served it well, and began farming again, thus showing that whatever ex-Presidents may do, ex-Governors can take care of themselves. It should be noted, however, that before he returned to his plantation, Governor Heyward fooled around Columbia for a year or so; but, being a man of artistic disposition and likewise of much common sense, he bought a house in Charleston, his birthplace, and established his home there. Charleston being within easy reach of Combahee and also the seat of Captain Stoney's rice mills from which sundry pockets of the only true-rice grown in the world were sent last year by Charles Hopkins, Clark, of Hartford, and Charles F. Chapin, of Waterbury, Connecticut, with the hope that they might take on an appearance of civilization, and to another "party." It is hardly necessary to say that a extreme case of frequent applications are required before a permanent cure can be effected, but, of course, this will not be regarded as in any sense an intimation that additional pockets might be sent to the same persons and "party," and to George Harvey, of Harper's Weekly in addition, in the same missionary spirit.

But we appear to have run on to a sliding, and, going back to the main line, we were about to say that Governor Heyward has recently telegraphed the Southern Rice Growers' Association at New Orleans that he approves of its purposes and that South Carolina will join the farmers' movement and will be represented at the next meeting of the Association. The object of the Association is the control of the rice markets of this country by the producers, a wholly natural thing for the producers to do. The Association is composed of the growers in Texas and Louisiana, who raise a sort of grain that they call rice, and who have made the impression on many persons that it really answers to that name. Without stopping to suggest that, if the Hon. James Wilson and his experts of the United States Department of Agriculture were really "on to their business" they might prosecute the Texas and Louisiana growers under the pure food laws for substitution, we would invite the serious attention of Governor Heyward and his associates to the Sherman Anti-Trust law, which forbids any combination in restraint of trade. This we can do all the more heartily because we think that the South Carolina rice is so much better than any other rice grown anywhere that there will always be a market for it without combination of any sort, it having been well established that while

the Texas and Louisiana growers might raise corn flakes or pearl grits or shredded wheat, or something of the kind, they can't grow rice.

The real point of these observations, however, is how is the Southern Rice Growers' Association going to get away with its combination without running afoul of the law? Here is one of the "good trusts" of which we approve, just as we approve of the Cotton Growers' Trust; but how are we going to make our rooted and righteous and altogether honest opposition to the other trusts, the "bad trusts," consist with our defence of this new combination to regulate prices on an article of food so necessary to the welfare of the people? That's what we are thinking about. We are for the honest man. We are for the good man, and that is why we are for Heyward; but we should like to know exactly how he and we are going to get around the bad place in the road just ahead of us. In some aspects of the situation it looks as if we had too much law and too little law in other aspects. Probably, now that the farmers are learning how to combine on cotton and rice, we might move to amend, or except certain industries, so that only the "bad trusts" could be held to a strict accountability for their unlawful and outrageous impositions upon the people.

HOW CONGRESS STANDS ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE.

More than 20 per cent of the men nominated by the Democrats and Republicans as candidates for Congress at the election to be held to-day are in favor of either full or restricted suffrage for women. This information was obtained by the Congressional Committee of the National Woman Suffrage Association, which sent a letter to each of the candidates asking whether he was in favor of or opposed to full suffrage for women, voting in municipal and school elections, or suffrage in any form.

Of the 672 nominees addressed, 150 responded. In the replies 107 expressed themselves as in favor of full suffrage for women, 64 of this brave band being Democrats and 43 Republicans. There were 36 in favor of partial suffrage—21 Democrats and 15 Republicans. Only 9 of the 150 candidates who replied to the letter of the Woman Suffrage Association declared themselves as opposed to any kind of suffrage for women, and these nine were all Democrats. Non-committal replies were received from 28 candidates—17 Democrats and 11 Republicans.

It will be observed that only a little over one-fourth of the members of Congress have declared themselves on this important subject, doubtless waiting to find out how the cat will jump. Just like the men! It would appear, however, from the returns that the Democrats are on the question of woman suffrage are in the majority; this is a Democratic year, and, while the number of those who have committed themselves unreservedly to the cause of George Harvey and Mrs. Belmont lacks a great deal of being a majority of the members of Congress, there is no question that 64 Democrats and 43 Republicans pulling together in the House would be able to make a decided impression upon that body. There is this to be said, that if the women should not vote more intelligently than the men have voted in this country for the last eighteen years, it would be a great blunder to confer upon them the right of suffrage.

NOT HEROES TO THEIR STENOGRAPHERS.

The young women of London who flash cryptic designs on the leaves of note books and transcribe them with a whirling tattoo into the typewritten product recently gathered at a meeting of the Association of Shorthand Writers and Typists. They spent the best part of a pleasant evening discussing the frailties and follies of the genus employer. The assemblage was sharply divided as to whether schools should be opened for the proper training of employers or whether the employer should be taken as a study by his stenographer.

While a thunder of applause greeted her statement, a bold and uncompromising member of the Association declared:

"It is about time schools for educating employers were instituted. The employer has to undergo an often expensive training in order to work under a man who neither knows how to dictate properly nor to speak distinctly and modulate his voice. This makes some work unnecessarily complicated and tiresome."

The opposition to such an innovation was of a more tactful and practical nature—and, it may be said, more likely to prevail in the business world. Miss H. Fitzgerald was of opinion that "the employer is the proper study of the employee." This was a subject, said she, which could not be included in the preparatory curriculum. "Men are absolutely different in their offices from what they are at home," she asserted. "Often they are much nicer." It was her opinion that stenographers should find out the idiosyncrasies of their employers and humor them. Some, she pointed out, like to use many commas, some many periods, while others have favorite words that they like to use constantly. "Though it be quite a meaningless word, let him use it as often as he likes."

It was also brought out at the meeting that some business men dictate their proposals of marriage. One testified that her employer had dictated one in which he said that he was sending "her" a bunch of moss roses because the petals were "the color of her cheeks." The stenographer suggested that this sort of letter had best be written by hand, but the employer said that he was too busy. It might be added that he was rejected. It cannot be denied that in many

cases stenographers are much better fitted to act as censors, grammarians and arbiters elegantiarum than their employers. Great is that man who is a hero to his own stenographer!

Kermit cast his first ballot yesterday, going to the polls with his father. It is hoped that he did not forget his grandmother's people and killed the Colonel's vote.

Grand old South Carolina came right up to the scratch yesterday and voted not exactly as it has been praying, but as it felt in duty bound, according to the Democratic regulations. Coleman Livingston Blease will have a great chance during the next two years to make people think better of him.

Our old friend Chauncey Depew forgot to vote yesterday; but it didn't matter. Stimson will not realize the difference.

The Democrats, with the aid of many very nice Republicans, came very near cinching all the crooks yesterday. A few of the States got away from us, it is true; but things are coming our way, and we shall do a little better in 1912.

The Scholar in Politics made good yesterday. Woodrow Wilson was born in Virginia. It begins to look as if Governor Mann was not so far wrong in his speech to the Military Surgeons that if the country needed another Washington, Virginia could supply him. What's the matter with Woodrow Wilson? He's all right. "Wilson—that's all."

Mr. Taft was polite to the last. After voting yesterday in Cincinnati he telegraphed to Harding wishing him well.

President Taft received a telegraphic dispatch from Washington yesterday informing him that Pauline had dropped a bull calf weighing one hundred pounds. Bully for Pauline!

Another wave has begun to sweep the South. The anti-prohibitionists carried Florida by a whopping majority. Another avoidance of the encroachment of the blind tiger.

Sound the newgag, beat the drums, shout the glad tidings all around the world. The country for which our fathers fought has been saved from the Despoiler; the old religion is good enough for us and for the American people. "Praise God from Whom all blessings flow!"

It was a glorious day for the United States and for the world, and behold! the prayer of Abraham Lincoln has been answered, that "this Nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom, and that Government of the people, by the people for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

This is the way we long have sought, and mourned because we found it not; but it has come at last. "Mr. Chairman, and you, My Fellow-Citizens."

We suppose Norman Mack voted the Republican ticket yesterday for parliamentary reasons, that is to say, so that he might move to reconsider if the result was not exactly as he wished it and as it should have been.

What the Hullo Boys down at the Outlet office will say about it remains to be heard, but we do not think it would be well to have any ladies present.

Probably it would be well for Dr. Lyman Abbott to wrestle with the "Gift of God" in prayer; somebody at least ought to pray that he may be forgiven for all the slanders he has uttered against honest men during the last two months or so. Remember, Colonel, what the Ninth Commandment says: "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

Gentlemen of the Annapolis Club, make way for your founder and chief cornerstone; let him in, we pray you, so that he may know how it feels to be cast off.

We would move that Philander Knox have leave to amend his speech at Columbus.

We are particularly glad, now that it has happened exactly as it should have happened, that Mr. Taft is coming to Richmond. Everybody here will try to make him feel comfortable.

It is hoped that Ezra Prentice will not forget the admonition of Mayor Gaynor to "pray to God every morning that he might be enabled to tell the truth."

To Timothy Woodruff: Pull down your vest.

To William Barnes, Jr.: Continue your studies of the Tuberculosis Directory and your interesting discussions of matters and things of interest to the common people.

To the Old Guard, generally: Did he come back from Elba?

To Vice-President Sherman: Do you happen to know who was Temporary Chairman of the Convention at Saratoga?

To Governor Baldwin, of Connecticut: Drop the suit for slander. The people have rendered their verdict. Besides, why not let the dead and the beautiful rest?

The Ten Commandments did not budge.

To "Our Harry" Stimson: Right smart "Har" and "upstart," is Dix, isn't he?

Has anybody seen Grison? And where is Pinchot?

Congratulations, Governor Poss: Have you informed your brother, the Republican member of Congress, of how it feels to be a Democrat?

MARRIED WOMEN

is the expectant mother's greatest help. It is a remedy which prepares the elastic tendons for the unusual strain, renders the ligaments supple and the membranes and tissues. It is especially valuable where the breasts are troublesome from swelling and congestion, and its regular use will lessen the pain and danger when the little one comes. Women who use Mother's Friend are assured of passing the crisis with safety. It is for sale at drug stores. Write for free book for expectant mothers.

BRADFELD REGULATOR CO.,
 Atlanta, Ga.

No married woman's happiness is complete without children; she yearns with the deeper longings of her nature for the joys of motherhood. But women who bear children should prepare for the coming of baby by properly caring for their physical systems. Mother's Friend

MOTHER'S FRIEND

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor, Time-Dispatch. No non-mathematical problems will be solved, no coins or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

That Diamond in South Richmond. Mr. Thomas C. Gentry kindly sends us the following:

In response to J. E. G. T. asking about "Diamond in South Richmond," an article in my scrapbook is as follows: A story current in one of the magazines and written by a man who used to live in Richmond and who had picked the legend up here, mentions such a diamond. The facts seem to be that in grading the streets in Manchester, just where the corner of the present Eighth and Perry lies, a small mound was encountered. Digging this down, a man found a piece of stone, a depth of six feet, what he supposed to be a round pebble, and took it home to his children. On the suggestion of the mother, he was to be a diamond and might be of value, it was submitted to the old-time firm of Mitchell & Tyler, and declared to be a diamond. It is said that Mrs. Moore trusted the stone to an agent, who made no returns further than the advance payment of \$75, and could never be traced.

Also the "Manchester diamond" was certainly the stone which Morrissey, the prize-fighter, wore, and for which he was said to have paid \$15,000. The matter is a pretty closely covered story in Harper's Magazine of some

thirteen or more years ago, and many persons in Richmond and Manchester remember Moore and his find. The suggestion is made in "The King of Diamonds," that this stone was washed down the river. The current improved matters that it had been buried with the body of some Indian chief in the mound which was removed.

Baseball in 1908. Please answer this question: How did the clubs stand in the American and National Leagues at the close of season of 1908?

American League		Won.	Lost.
Clubs			
Detroit	.....	90	63
Cleveland	.....	89	64
Chicago	.....	88	64
St. Louis	.....	83	69
Boston	.....	75	79
Philadelphia	.....	73	81
Washington	.....	67	85
New York	.....	51	103
National League		Won.	Lost.
Clubs			
Chicago	.....	99	55
New York	.....	98	56
Cincinnati	.....	92	62
Philadelphia	.....	83	71
Cincinnati	.....	73	81
Boston	.....	63	91
Brooklyn	.....	62	92
St. Louis	.....	49	105

DECLINES OFFER TO PAINT CORONATION

BY LA MARQUE DE FONTENOY.

The task of reproducing on canvas the scene of the coronation of George V. and Queen Alexandra, Westminster Abbey next June, instead of to Edwin Abbey, it must not be ascribed to the present King's entire lack of friendly sentiments toward Americans—a popular impression resulting from mendacious stories. The fact of the matter is that King George offered the commission to paint his coronation to Edwin Abbey, and that the latter begged leave to decline it. The reason for this is the fine old and annoyance to which this American member of the Royal Academy was subjected in connection with the production of his superb painting of King Edward's coronation, which now adorns the walls of Buckingham Palace. For the execution of that painting, the artist was obliged to obtain sittings from more than a hundred distinguished personages, and who took a prominent part in the pageant.

Of all of them, according to Abbey, King Edward and Queen Alexandra were the most considerate and reasonable. The people of less exalted station he had to suffer in the most exasperating fashion from their impatience in the matter of their sittings, and from their failure to keep engagements, and, above all, from well-known manifestations of the impatience of the most conspicuous places in the picture. In fact, the experience of Abbey in connection with that picture was so full of petty jealousies, its conceits and its intrigues, and so great was the irritation to which he was subjected in painting the picture, that he refused to consider a request made to him from the highest quarters to portray the lying in state of Edward. The commission for the coronation will therefore go to one of the younger of the English academicians.

After advertising for a number of years for Sir Claude Robert Campbell, a long missing baronet, the county of probate in London has at length issued a decree of judicial presumption of his death, and has directed the estate which he left to be applied to the maintenance of his widowed mother, Lady Campbell, a confirmed lunatic, and inmate of an insane asylum. Sir Claude Campbell had been serving as a sailor before the mast on board a steamship known as the Sutherlandshire, which was wrecked off the coast of Sumatra on July 25 of the same year. Whether he perished in that wreck, whether he was one of the survivors, or whether he quietly vanished, no one knows, but at which she touched before reaching the coast of Sumatra, has never been until now definitely ascertained. There are no heirs of the baronet, which was created by King William IV. in 1831, in favor of Robert Campbell, of Carrle Buoy, county of Kent, who served in India as a member of the Indian Civil Service.

Sir Claude's father was Sir Gilbert Campbell, who was killed in 1806, who is supposed to have died in a storm. In his younger days he was in the army, held a commission as captain in the Ninth-second Highlanders, and served in the Indian Mutiny. Subsequently financial troubles forced him to leave the service, and he turned his attention to literature and newspaper work. He published several novels and also what is probably the best English translation of Victor Hugo's "Toilers of the Sea." But he was unable to make both ends meet, because he was involved in all sorts of financial scrapes, and finally was arrested as a member of a gang charged with defrauding a number of literary aspirants of thousands of bogus companies and societies, which promised, in return for a subscription, to secure publishers for manuscripts, and to place the subscribers for works of art; a long list of swindles being laid at their door.

His only son, Claude, by his marriage with Miss Esther Baynam, received his education on board the training ship Worcester, from which he graduated into the mercantile marine, and with papers qualifying him to take up the position of first or second officer. He became involved in some trouble, however, at Galveston, where he deserted his ship, and when next heard of was serving, not as an officer, but before the mast, on board the Sutherlandshire, which he had been employed for two years at the time of its loss. If any of my readers happen to know anything about the missing Sir Claude Campbell, they would do well to communicate with the family lawyers, Rogers, Sons & Abbott, of 13 Victoria Street, Westminster, London. Let me add that already two swindlers have been within the last five years convicted of fraud in England, one of them being an American, for posing as the missing baronet, and for obtaining money and jewelry under the false

pretense that they were Sir Claude Campbell.

Warrants have been issued by the Bavarian authorities for the arrest of a Munich University student of the name of Fugger, son of a small shopkeeper at Munich, for the abduction of the fifteen-year-old daughter of one of the most important of the mediaevalized aristocracy, westward of Jewry, which has the right of marrying on a footing of equality into the reigning dynasty. The girl is Countess Marie Fugger, daughter of Count Charles Fugger, chief of the entire Fugger family, the head of the Fugger branches bearing the title of prince, bestowing just before the overthrow of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1805, Count Charles himself is entitled of princely rank. The illustrious, and is addressed as Serene Highness.

Both the parents of the missing Countess and the Bavarian police are in doubt as to whether she was persuaded to run away with the student by means of terrorism, or whether it is a case of girlish infatuation. The man's reputation is unsavory, and the couple have been traced thus far to France. The Fuggers are probably the only family in Part II. of the Almanach de Gotha, that is to say, of the mediaevalized aristocracy, westward of Jewry, and trace their descent from a weaver of the name of John Fugger, a convert from Judaism to Christianity, who lived in Augsburg in 1270. His grandsons amassed great wealth as merchants, especially as bankers. They were known as the "rich Fuggers," and enjoyed the same honors and much the same prestige, power, monetary and commercial influence as the Rothschilds command to-day. Emperor Charles V. took the Fugger of Augsburg, Anthony by name, most useful both as a banker and as adviser, frequently staying with him at Augsburg, and who lived in Augsburg in 1570. When Count Anthony Fugger died his fortune was estimated at more than 250,000,000 marks, in addition to vast lands, manufactures, mines, etc., and there is no doubt that it was the largest fortune amassed by commerce and by banking in the middle ages.

There was a Count Francis Fugger, the by, who in 1870 married at Chicago a girl named by the name of Elizabeth Roth, without the consent of his family. The union was in consequence regarded as a morganatic alliance, and Raymond, the son of the marriage, was compelled to bear his mother's name of Roth until the year 1893, when he obtained from the Bavarian government a special decree, authorizing him to assume his father's name of Fugger, but not the title, nor even the nobiliary particle of "von." The King of Wurtemberg subsequently created him an ordinary noble, and some years later Leo XIII., who had already invested him with the title of count, was regarded as the issue of a morganatic alliance, and as such barred from his father's honors, and from any share in the privileges and the property of the mediaevalized house of Fugger. Nor will his name be found in the Almanach de Gotha.

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